

## The Chicago Eagle.

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## ALTEGELD FOR MAYOR.

John Peter Altgeld is at his old game.  
He says he does not want to be Mayor  
of Chicago and would not accept the  
nomination if it was offered to him next  
spring.

This is the same old game that he  
played last fall in regard to the gubernatorial  
nomination.

Those who know him did not believe  
him then; they do not believe him now.  
No sooner had Altgeld announced in  
public that he was not a candidate for  
re-election, and would not accept a re-  
nomination under any circumstances,  
than he immediately went to work to  
pull every string he could to capture a  
renomination. He sent his emissaries  
up and down the State, working and  
plugging for him. They worked heaven  
and earth to capture the county com-  
mittees, and then secure the endorse-  
ment of the county conventions.

When the State Democratic conven-  
tion met last summer, Altgeld gave out  
a hypocritical while which everybody  
understood. He said he didn't want  
the nomination, but he accepted it half an  
hour afterwards.

What he really desired was to escape  
paying an assessment to defray his  
campaign expenses.

That is what he is up to this time.  
He wants, in the first place, to fill  
other candidates for the Mayoral nom-  
ination into fancied security. Then he  
will go out on a still hunt for the  
nomination for himself. When he has  
practically secured it he will come be-  
fore the city convention and wall about  
his poverty and his inability to stand  
the expenses of a campaign.

Then the nomination will be thrust  
upon him, and John Peter will dance  
while the Bureaucracy will pay the  
piper. But even the Bureaucratic leaders  
are beginning to grow tired of Altgeld  
and his sneak-thief system of politics.  
They are tired of his eternal assump-  
tion of being the only available candi-  
date, and his continual while about a  
depleted pocket-book. He has grown  
too heavy a load for the Gahans, the  
Burkes, the Schuberts, the Poveres,  
and the O'Briens to shoulder much  
longer. They are liable to get rid of  
him as a sleeper would a bad night-  
mare before the close of the spring  
campaign.

If they don't there is a thirty-five  
thousand Republican plurality in Cook  
County that will next spring forever  
relieve the Bureaucracy of its "old man  
of the sea."

## INTERESTING RESULTS IN CHICAGO

Sunday's Inter Ocean thus epitomizes  
the results in Chicago:

The vote in Chicago Tuesday was  
just about the same in size as the vote  
for President in the entire country in  
1924, when there were four candidates,  
each with a large following. The fig-  
ures then were 352,002; Jackson getting  
155,872; John Quincy Adams, 165,  
327; Henry Clay, 46,587, and Crawford,  
44,282. The exact figures for Chicago  
will not be known until the close of the  
official count now in progress, but they  
will not vary much from 350,000.

Chicago has thirty-four wards, but  
carried eight, Altgeld nine, for the  
Democracy, and McKinley twenty-six  
and Tamm twenty-five for the Repub-  
lican party. In the size of its vote it is  
the first city in the Union, and in the  
size of its Republican majority the sec-  
ond. Without going too far into de-  
tail it will be of interest to analyze  
the vote of Chicago, taking the unoffi-  
cial returns as our base of calculation.  
The official returns will not vary much  
from the very complete returns already  
published.

The most general division is by sides,  
North, South and West. The North  
Side consists of the First, Second,  
Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-  
ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-  
second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth  
wards. The West Side includes the  
Seventh to Nineteenth ward, inclusive,  
thirteen in all. These constitute the  
West Town, but the West Side also  
includes, since annexation, the Twenty-  
eighth and Twenty-seventh wards, five  
in all. The North Side includes the  
Twentieth to Twenty-sixth ward,  
inclusive, the latter and the Twenty-  
fifth constituting the town of Lake  
View.

The North Side has the distinction of  
having gone Republican in every ward.  
North Town and Lake View both. From  
the Chicago river, main branch, to the  
Evanston line every ward rolled up a  
good Republican majority. Gov. Alt-  
geld lives in that part of the city, and  
always has, and he had a good many  
friends over there who supported him  
but would not support Bryan. And Mr.  
Tamm did not attend a single meeting  
in that division. Yet not a single ward  
of that division went for Altgeld.

In the five wards of the North Town, the  
Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second,  
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, the  
Republican plurality was 6,336. It  
was still larger in the two wards of  
Lake View, reaching for the entire  
North Division 14,394.

On the South Side Bryan and Altgeld  
carried the same wards, namely, the  
Fifth, Sixth, and Twenty-ninth, Mc-  
Kinley and Tamm carrying all the rest.  
Those three Democratic wards  
gave the largest Democratic pluralities  
in the city, the Sixth being the banner  
ward from a Democratic point of view.  
It gave Bryan 2,065, and Altgeld 3,431.

The Twenty-ninth, which joins it on the  
South, was not far behind, and the  
Fifth, which joins it on the east, was a  
good third. Those three wards have a  
very large Irish population. Even the

native-born Americans are in great  
part the sons of parents born in Ire-  
land. That section of the city voted  
for Bryan because he was the regular  
Democratic candidate. Silver cut very  
little figure. Those three wards gave  
Bryan a plurality of 5,047. The entire  
nine gave McKinley a plurality of 31,  
630, or net 26,587. The banner Re-  
publican ward of the city is on the  
South Side, the Thirty-second, which  
gave McKinley a plurality of 8,341.

This went ahead of even the grand old  
Twelfth, which rolled up 5,016. The  
third ward of the city in size of the  
Republican plurality is on the South  
Side, the Thirty-fourth, the seat of the  
great industrial plants of South Chi-  
cago. That ward gave a plurality of  
5,801. That was labor's response to  
Bryan's proposition to cut the wage-  
workers' dollar in two.

The West Side McKinley wards were  
the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth,  
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and  
Seventeenth, in the West Town proper,  
and on the West Side as a whole the  
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth.  
The Bryan wards were the Eighth,  
Ninth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nin-  
teenth. McKinley's wards gave him in  
the West Town alone 17,094, and on  
the entire West Side 21,063. And in  
the West Town alone a plurality of 3,878,  
making the net plurality for McKinley  
17,785 in that division of the city.

One West Side ward is distinguished  
by being the only ward in the whole  
city to go for Altgeld and not for  
Bryan. That was the Tenth. McKin-  
ley's plurality was 785, Altgeld's 1,003.  
The explanation is found in the census  
by nationalities. There are more Bo-  
hemians than Americans in that ward,  
and more Germans, outside of the Bo-  
hemians, than there are Americans and  
Bohemians combined. The Polish popu-  
lation is also very large. It is pre-  
sented by the central European ward  
of the city. John P. Altgeld himself  
came from that part of Europe, and it  
was only natural that his candidacy  
should have been specially strong  
there, and his star there reached its  
zenith.

Such is the record, in brief, Chicago  
made Nov. 3. It is one of which the  
city may well be proud. It shows that  
the city in which that conglomeration  
of abominations, the Democratic plat-  
form of 1893, was adopted repudiates it  
overwhelmingly.

**THE MEN WHO DID IT ALL.**  
Immediately after the splendid vic-  
tory for McKinley, good government  
and honest money was won, such small-  
time politicians as Mark Hanna of Ohio,  
Tom Platt of New York, Matt Quay of  
Pennsylvania, John Sherman of Ohio,  
John Thurston of Nebraska, Benjamin  
Harrison of Indiana, John H. Tamm  
and T. N. Jamieson of Illinois, silently  
folded their tents and, after modestly  
declaring that the American people did  
it, retired to take a rest.

They evidently felt, with the true ap-  
preciation of the practical politician,  
that the people of the United States  
were in need of a little rest also. Not  
so the great leaders—the "big boys"—  
of the campaign. They have evidently  
made up their minds that the people  
have not had half enough of the cam-  
paign, and that they should never  
weary of being told just how the trick  
was done. The big boys of the cam-  
paign—the men who did it all—were,  
if they themselves are to be believed,  
the leaders of the business men's  
associations of Chicago, New York and  
other centers.

Of course, the people cast a few votes  
on Nov. 3, but that was only an in-  
cident to the work accomplished by the  
Union League Club, the Fellowship  
Club, the Clover Club, the Business  
Men's Association and a few of the other  
leading mutual admiration associa-  
tions of the country.

The people are rapidly awaking to a  
full realization of what was done for  
them by the business men's organiza-  
tions. They are being duly impressed  
with the fact that if no such man  
as Mr. McKinley, of Chicago, who or-  
ganized the business men's parades  
here and in Canton, had never been  
born, the country undoubtedly would  
have been lost.

No doubt the gentlemen who have or-  
ganized the remarkable semi-social  
gatherings at which the "business men"  
throw bouquets will grow tired in time,  
and then the country will take a rest.

**ANOTHER HONOR FOR MR. S. E. GROSS.**  
The annual meeting of the Sons of  
the American Revolution will be held  
Dec. 3, at which time a committee is  
to bring in a list of candidates for  
offices to be voted upon. The most promi-  
nently mentioned candidate for the office  
of president is Capt. Samuel E. Gross. He  
is at present vice-president, and as it  
has been customary in years past to  
make the vice-president president, the  
established precedent will doubtless be  
followed. Mr. Gross was the choice of  
a very large number of the members of  
the society at the last election, and they  
will be pleased at his promotion this  
year.

No member of the society has done so  
much for the organization as Mr. Gross.  
He has contributed more than any other  
member, and has greatly assisted the  
committees at the various meetings and  
entertainments. He has plenty of time  
and money to devote to this organiza-  
tion, and as it is one of his hobbies, it  
certainly will not be neglected during  
his administration.

**ALD WALKER IS PRETTY SLOW.**  
Ald. Walker says that he intends to  
call a meeting on Nov. 21 of the spe-  
cial committee of the Council appoint-  
ed several months ago to investigate  
charges of bribery against members of  
the Council.

The charges referred to are that Ald.  
Hartwick and other members of the  
special Railroad Committee, appointed  
to investigate the Van Buren street  
union loop matter, had offered certain  
property owners to make a report  
against the railroad company for a  
sum of money.

The charges of attempted bribery  
made by Ald. William Kent against  
Ald. John Powers and Ald. Martin B.  
Madden will also be investigated by  
the committee.

Ald. Kent, it is said, has informed

that he has several wit-  
nesses to substantiate the testimony  
he will offer when the charges are  
taken up.

The special committee is composed of  
the following: Ald. Walker, Chairman;  
Ald. Gallagher, Ald. Schlake, Ald.  
Mayor, and Ald. Jackson.

**ALERTON FOR THE CABINET.**  
Secretary Baker of the National Live  
Stock Exchange desires to secure the  
position of Secretary of Agriculture in  
President McKinley's cabinet for Sam-  
uel W. Allerton. Behind him in this de-  
sire are the principal packers and stock-  
men of this city, Kansas City, St. Louis,  
St. Paul, Omaha and all other cen-  
ters of the packing industry so far  
heard from. Yesterday Mr. Baker sent  
a request to the executive committee of  
the live stock exchange in Lincoln, Neb.,  
asking that the Republicans in Mr.  
Bryan's home endorse Mr. Allerton's  
candidacy for the cabinet.

Mr. Allerton is an "original" McKin-  
ley man. He was a member of the "ad-  
visory" committee of 100 of the Repub-  
lican national committee and is sup-  
posed to have made a fat contribution  
to McKinley's campaign fund.

Mr. Allerton has not said whether he  
would consider the acceptance of the  
position if offered him.

**HE FORGOT TO MENTION ELECTION RESULTS.**  
The following clever heading in  
Thursday's Tribune caused a great deal  
of laughter.

**GOVERNOR NAMES THANKGIV-  
ING DAY.**  
He Proclaims a Few but Not All of the  
Reasons Why We Should  
Give Thanks.

At the recent colonial conference at  
Ottawa, Canada, the following resolu-  
tion respecting the proposed Pacific  
cable was passed: "That in the opin-  
ion of this conference immediate steps  
should be taken to provide telegraphic  
communications by cable, free from  
foreign control, between the dominion  
of Canada and Australasia; that the  
imperial government be respectfully  
requested to moderate at the earliest  
possible moment and to prosecute  
with all possible speed, a thorough  
survey of the proposed cable route be-  
tween Canada and Australasia, the  
expense to be borne in equal propor-  
tions by Great Britain, Canada and  
the Australasian colonies." As the  
outcome of the conference it was de-  
termined to hold a Pacific cable con-  
ference in London, at which the whole  
subject could be gone over by dele-  
gates from all parts of the British  
dominions affected by the proposed  
scheme. The Canadian cabinet has  
appointed representatives who will sail  
at once for London, attend the con-  
ference as delegates and report to the  
government as to results. Whether as  
the immediate outcome of the Lon-  
don conference, or of later movements,  
there is little doubt that the proposed  
cable will be laid at an early day.

The advantage of linking together the  
widely scattered parts of the British  
empire by cable and telegraphic com-  
munication are too obvious to make  
enumeration necessary. As a London  
paper recently remarked, apropos of  
this scheme, the single word "war"  
flashed by cable to Canada and Aus-  
tralia and India might more than repay  
the cost of the cable itself. Great  
Britain of late years has become firmly  
wedded to the notion that cable con-  
nection via Canada with Australia  
and swift communication by steamers  
from British Columbia to Australia  
may one day be of vast importance  
to her, and she has been taking steps  
accordingly at Vancouver. The time  
is ripe for the great cable, and doubt-  
less it will be laid in the near future.  
Americans must realize how important  
it is for the United States to have ca-  
ble communication of its own with  
the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Asia  
and Australasia. Canadian enterprise  
with British backing must not be per-  
mitted to seize and control the trade  
of the far east.

In 1834 there was probably not even  
a semi-millionaire in New England.  
There were but thirty-five persons in  
Boston whose property was assessed  
at \$150,000, and they were regarded as  
rich men. At that time, by a rich man  
was meant a man worth \$10,000. How  
great is the change in private fortunes  
since then is shown by the classifica-  
tion of "the classes and the masses"  
recently made by one of the leading  
American newspapers. According to  
this, the "upper class" in American  
society consists of those whose income  
is above \$100,000; the "upper middle"  
of incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000;  
the "lower middle" from \$10,000 to \$50,  
000; while the "lower class" consists  
of those whose whole income is below  
one thousand. As applied (writes  
Thomas W. Higginson in the Bazar),  
this practically keeps farmers, me-  
chanics, and all day laborers in the  
lower class.

Men, shopkeepers, head clerks, judges,  
and Congressmen in the lower middle;  
the best paid men of these pursuits in  
the upper middle; while the higher  
class includes only great speculators,  
or mine-owners, or owners of real es-  
tate, or employers of labor on a large  
scale—or else the children and heirs  
of those large classes. Of course the  
whole classification is frankly based  
on wealth alone, leaving birth, educa-  
tion, or character out of sight, except,  
perhaps, as recognizing that brains at  
least have some share in money-making.

It is reported from New York that  
the Protestant Episcopal Church has  
decided to invade the evangelized field  
now occupied exclusively by the Sal-  
vation Army and the Volunteers. The  
new army, it is said, will be under the  
same form of military discipline and  
will seek to make converts in the same  
way from the streets. It will include  
the best features of the Salvation Army  
and Church Army of England, from  
which the Church Army sprung. The  
conspicuous success of the older or-  
ganizations bespeaks a similar suc-  
cess for this new venture if it follows  
the same lines. The Salvation Army  
has done all the hard work in this  
country of fighting and conquering  
prejudice and retaining general re-  
spect, and it has made the way easy  
for any other similar organization to  
follow in its footsteps. It has been

conceded that the people reached by  
these evangelical armies are of a kind  
who are beyond the pale of ordinary  
church influences, and certainly it is  
a wholesome religious movement that  
proposes to swell the number of these  
evangelical agencies. If the Episco-  
palian find their object as successful as  
it ought to be it may not long be  
before all the denominations will have  
similar representatives in the field.

A comparison of the muscular  
strength of woman with that of man,  
including every important group of  
muscles from toe to crown, has been  
made by means of an improved dynamo-  
meter by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Bat-  
tle Creek, Mich. The doctor concludes  
a paper containing elaborate tables of  
scientific measurements, with the fol-  
lowing summary: 1. The strength of  
the average woman, in comparison  
with her weight, is less than two thirds  
that of the average man, as compared  
with his weight. 2. The strength of  
the average woman, in comparison  
with her height, is only four-fifths that  
of the average man. 3. The total  
strength of the average woman, as  
compared with the total strength of the  
average man, is .53. The weight of the  
average woman, as compared with  
that of the average man, is .84. The  
height of the average woman, as com-  
pared with that of the average man, is  
.92. It thus appears that the average  
woman, while less than the average  
man in height, is still more inferior in  
weight, and presents a still higher de-  
gree of inferiority in strength. A com-  
parative study of men and women be-  
tween 40 and 50 years of age would  
possibly show women to be somewhat  
inferior in weight.

One of the most curious results of  
the craze for bicycling is to be ob-  
served in the ancient city of Coventry.  
It is, as is well known, the center of  
the bicycle manufacturing industry of  
England. There has consequently  
been a great rush of mechanics thither,  
to meet the demand of the workshops,  
and the city is unable to accommodate  
properly this addition to its popula-  
tion. Every available house is filled  
with tenants, and yet there are home-  
less men on the streets—industrious  
workmen, with money in their pocket-  
s, but unable to find vacant lodg-  
ings. The health officer reports that  
more than 3,000 houses are so over-  
crowded as to be in an unsanitary  
condition, while the vaccination law  
has become practically a dead letter  
from the physical impossibility of ex-  
ecuting it. Hundreds of new houses  
are going up as rapidly as carpenters  
and masons can build them, but they  
are only a small fraction of what is  
really needed, and in the meantime  
workmen are camping out in tents  
and improvised sheds. And all because  
of a style of riding which good Lady  
Godiva never so much as dreamed of.

A traveler tells a funny story about  
the net capture of two thieves which  
he and his companions effected in a  
small town near the City of Mexico.  
They had one of the wing rooms of  
the inn, into which doors opened from  
the patio and the yard. The upper  
part of each door was arranged Venetian-  
blind fashion, for transom venetian  
curtains. Early in the morning they  
were awakened by slight noises, and  
saw, at each door, a dirty, yellow hand  
on a long arm searching downward  
for the lock. His companion lit upon  
the plan of trapping the knaves with  
an old larlat lying on a table. They  
lopped each end of it and silently snared  
the two wrists; then pulled the rope  
nut, knotted it, and left the thieves  
dangling outside the doors. The stolen  
fellows uttered no sound, strug-  
gling vainly to sever their bonds with  
long, ugly knives. The travelers en-  
joyed the situation, and went back to  
bed. At daybreak the landlord found  
the rascals and set up a howl that  
brought the whole town in an uproar  
to see the Indians, battered against  
the doors, utterly unable to get loose.

Mr. Greenhead, the distinguished en-  
gineer, whose death is reported from  
London, was the originator of a meth-  
od of constructing deep tunnels which  
was first successfully used under the  
Thames River. This tunnel was built  
five or six years ago, and has been in  
profitable operation ever since. It real-  
izes consists of two separate tunnels,  
trains moving one way using one, and  
those in the opposite direction the  
other. Such a tunnel can be constructed  
at any depth below the surface—  
so far below as to cause not the slight-  
est interference with structures at the  
level of the ground. Another tunnel  
on the same system has been begun in  
London, and it is expected, will be  
extended twenty miles. This system is  
also being successfully employed in  
Berlin and Paris. When the question  
of underground roads for this city  
was first under discussion, there were  
those who believed that the Great  
head plan could be employed with ad-  
vantage here, but, though strongly ur-  
ged on the Rapid Transit Commission,  
it did not meet with acceptance.

The Rev. James V. Blake, of the  
Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, fur-  
nished a commendable example on the  
occasion of the burning of his church  
of the value of coolness and good judg-  
ment in time of danger. Just before  
the services were to begin he discov-  
ered that the church was on fire. In-  
stead of giving the alarm in a manner  
to arouse sudden fear, thus increasing  
the likelihood of a panic, he stepped  
quietly into his pulpit and asked the  
congregation to leave the church at  
once by the rear door. He said there  
was fire in the front end of the build-  
ing, but assured his hearers that there  
was time for all to leave in an orderly  
manner, which they did. A more  
thoughtful and hysterical course of ac-  
tion on Mr. Blake's part might have  
led to panicky conditions, with pos-  
sibly serious consequences. The value  
of coolness and presence of mind in  
time of danger, such as Mr. Blake man-  
ifested is something which all men  
who may be confronted with responsi-  
bility in case of emergency should learn  
when occasion requires.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Rouse  
to Mr. David Lee, the secretary of her  
father, was solemnized secretly in New  
York, then the forgiveness of Mr.  
Rouse was speedily obtained, and the  
episode brought up to the real point  
of interest, the breaking of the news  
to Mrs. Rouse. It is most unfortunate

that a time was chosen for this ordeal  
when Mrs. Rouse was standing close to  
a quantity of bric-a-brac. It is true  
that she gave all this portable prop-  
erty, or at least as much as she could  
reach, to Mr. Lee, but it came so fast  
that its value as a wedding gift con-  
siderably and rapidly depreciated.  
Mr. Lee appears to have been much  
struck by the rare generosity of his  
mother-in-law and a few more rare  
vases which he had been unable to  
dodge. But as Mrs. Rouse finally ad-  
ded her reluctant blessing it turned out  
that family harmony was about the  
only thing in the house that remained  
unbroken.

The cause of theosophy is menaced  
seriously by the little difference which  
has sprung up between these two illu-  
strious leaders, Mrs. Tingley of New  
York and Mrs. Besant of London. Mrs.  
Besant's life has been aroused by a  
claim that Mrs. Tingley is Mme. Blavatsky  
reincarnated. She declares that  
the Blavatsky expressly stated before  
she left her last human manifestation  
that she had no intention of returning  
to inhabit any such carnal frame as  
that now used by Mrs. Tingley. On the  
contrary, it was her intention to in-  
augurate her next turn on earth as an  
Indian youth, and Mrs. Besant points  
out that it would take a long stretch  
of the imagination to picture Mrs. Tingley  
as that youth. It is to be hoped that  
this unhappy contention may not be  
continued. Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Tingley  
should meet and discuss this ques-  
tion calmly and decide on their respec-  
tive identities. If Mrs. Tingley can  
prove that in fact she is an Indian  
youth in disguise that would seem to  
settle the question in her favor. In  
any event there should be an agreement  
as to who she really is, and then let the  
glorious fight proceed again harmo-  
niously. Americans cannot fail to be per-  
plexed as long as there is a doubt  
whether Mrs. Tingley is a small boy or  
a large woman.

A boy in Muncie, Ind., 16 years old,  
has either made two efforts to end his  
life or else is being permitted a dan-  
gerous freedom in the use of death-deal-  
ing agencies. He confesses himself  
that suicide is his purpose, and that  
his efforts would have been successful  
at the first attempt if he had been a  
better shot and had been able to hit  
himself when the pistol went off, and  
that the second attempt failed only  
because the poison he took so unerringly  
him that he was impelled to call for  
help and be saved. The really impor-  
tant feature of this boy's case is that  
his two futile plots to die were inspired  
by "unrequited love." There must be  
something radically wrong in the so-  
cial life of Muncie if a youth of 16 is  
afflicted with such a serious mani-  
festation of "unrequited love." Tak-  
ing it for granted that the young man  
will be adequately interviewed by his  
father in the woodshed, care should  
be taken that firearms and poison be  
kept out of his reach. "There seems lit-  
tle danger now that he will seriously  
injure himself, but he might kill some  
one else.

Isn't it possible that the talk about  
the bicycle ruling so many branches  
of business is just mere talk, with little  
basis of fact? These are hard times,  
and perhaps it has been easier to en-  
courage decrease in trade to bicycle rid-  
ing than to investigate the more or less  
complex conditions that lie behind  
business